NEW YORK HERALD.

BASTRIBUTION AND SUBSCRIPTION.—The DAILY HRA-ALD is served to Subscribers in the city, regularly every morning, (except Sunday,) at the rate of Two cents percopy, payable weskip for advance to the Newsman.

The WEEKLY BERALD, containing all the matter of the daily, is sent by mail, at THESE DOLLARS per annual, in advance. In the case it is sold at the office at six cents percopy. Letters to the Editor to be post paid.

Letteas from a young Scotchman.

Education in this country, though general, is not so liberal as might be supposed. There are not many of them who intend to pursue any of the learned professions that are educated in a manner to fit them for high excellence in those professions. An imperfect acquaintance with classical literature; a little Latin and less Greek are considered by most parents as all that may be necessary to prepare youth for the study, and qualify him for the practice of law, divinity or medicine. It is true that this deficiency is not always a barrier to the attainment of distinction and atways a barrier to the attainment of the fame in these professions; because genius will over come every impediment, and surmount every difficulty; but when such slender attainments are considered as sufficient, it will follow that thousands will endeavor to reach the rank they confer who might not otherwise have dreamt of pursuing them, and who, had they received a more finished and liberal education, would probably have become entinent and useful. I must not be understood, he wever, as intending ful. I must not be understood, he wever, as intending to write any censure on the propensity prevalent among the people in this country to extend the blessings of education to their offspring. No ambition can be more laudable or virtuous. It is perhaps the best legacy a parent can bequeath to his child. In the language of one of no little celebrity "it is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotismenslave; at home a friend, abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. It chastens at home a friend, abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. It chastens vice; it guides virtue, it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage." An education, however, calculated to confer, these advantages and blessings cannot be enjoyed by those whose circamstances are not easy or affluent, a "little learning," may be more dangerous than none at all. The time devoted to the attainment of general knowlede would be so much abstracted from and therefore prevent the be so much abstracted from and therefore prevent the acquisition of a trade or of skill in any of the ordinary occupations of life, and all cannot be scholars, or afford to lead a life of leisure. It is particularly under a republic, that no man can anticipate the future destiny of his child, and therefore, it may be it cumbent
upon him to exert every effort to give him a liberal
education; but if all were thus educated, the useful
arts would be neglected, or if resorted to, would be
pursued with reluctance and mortification. Not one
in a hundred of those whe have been liberally instructin a hundred of those who have been liberally instructed, at great expense perhaps, and with many privations on the part of their parents, will be able to succeed in the profession which he has chosen. He knows nothing else, is too proud to work, and either seeks for office, or becomes a drone in society. This is perhaps, more observable in the middle and southern states, where the degraded condition of slaves renders labor discreditable and where it seems to be thought ungenteel, if not dishonorable to work. Having nothing to do, and still depending on their parents, if they are living, when they should be striving to maintain themselves by their own industry, they acquire habits of idleness and dissipation, and become a burden to society. In the northern and eastern acquire nabits of idleness and dissipation, and become a burden to society. In the northern and eastern States, however, they are brought up differently, and are more capable, as they are more willing to resert to any honest vocation by which they can maintain themselves and their families whose labor they make useful to them. You must not infer from what I have written, that I am an enemy to instruction or that I believe that ignorance is beneficial to any community. On the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion that ty. On the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion that

no free government can long exist, where the people are not enlightened. "Ignorance is the surse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven."

Knowledge the wing wh. rewith we fly to heaven."

The American Republic is an experiment in the science of government. No system precisely analagous to it has ever existed, and its effect upon society is therefore worthy of investigation. One of its most obvious consequences is an ambit on in the parent either to clevate himself or cause some part of his family to be elevated to stations of political eminence. This of course leads to the evil of which I have spoken, in educating too many for the learned professions, and others disqualifying them or producing a dislike for the mechanical or useful arts. When unsuccessful in their professions they either apply for public emplsyment, or, if they have talent and capapublic emplsyment, or, if they have talent and capa-city, become the conductors of political or literary journals, or resort to the business of instruction for a livelihood. Those journals and schools have become very numerous throughout the U. S. and yet, though it may appear paradoxical, there is a great want of correct information among the people of this country, very deep interest. This it appears to me may be ac-counted for, from the existence of that violent party feeling which never fails to take deep root among the citizens of a ir e country, and which here tends to confine newspaper readers to the support and exclu-sive perusal of the journals devoted to their own party Such is often the intensity and operation of this feel ing that scarcely any thing, except what is absolutely official in its character will be credited, and but few are so unprejudiced as to take or even read a paper which supports the men and measures of a different party. The periodical press has therefore, become rather an injury than a benefit, by exciting a feeling of animosity and hatred among brothren of the same family and citizens of the same country. I have been astomshed in my intercourse with the people of the U.S. to discover the rancour and hostility which animate those who belong to the different political par-ties, that new exist in this country, and which I fear will finally lead to a state of things deeply to be lamented and deprecated.

TEXAN SCHOONER OF WAR BRUTUS, Galveston Bay, Nov. 29th, 1837. New Era of Feb. 25th, which we received by the Invincible, I saw a letter written from New Orleans by one of the volunteers who sailed in the Brutus from

The statements that the writer of that letter makes

as far as regards the vessel, commander and officers, are in every particular as false as the author of them

In the first place—their going out as passengers.

It was an express understanding between Captain
Hurd and Captain Hitchcock that they were to act as marines, which not one of them was required to do ex-cept assisting the armourer in cleaning the arms, and three or four days sufficed for that. The writer speaks of our cruising along the W. India islands and at last landing them on one of the most desolate of the mouths of the Mississippi. I should think he scarcely knows where the W. India islands are, by his making such an assertion, without he styles the Florida Leys sach. The Balize contains some 300 inhabitants and hundreds of vessels are continually passing and repassing, which does not appear as though it was unfrequented or desolate, although the tow boats, I acknowledge, seldom go there except in the summ

It is true they were landed, but it was at their own recuest, and it was optional with them whether to re-nit it or not, and I assure you it was a great relief to us all on board that they were landed, for with some three exceptions, a greater pack of scoundrels never existed, and those three now remain on board.

As to the character of Capt. Hurd, it is I belive, a-

bove the reach of such a man as the writer of that article must be. Capt. Hurd is not only the command er of the Brutus now at this time, as well as then, but

can remain and have a higher station than the one he now holds should be feel disposed to accept it.

He speaks of the mouldy stores of the Brutus being substituted for theirs. The stores of the Brutus had been on board but a short time before those for the volunteers came, and were as good in every respect as theirs. Flour, tea, and coffee, not a particle of which they had, were gratuitously furnished by the vessel; also a man to cook their provisions, although it was a condition that if we furnished a cook, Hitchcock would furnish a seaman in his place, which condition was not complied with, and Capt. Hard used daily to send from his own table provisions for the sick volunteers; even the gallant Hitchcock was in-

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VOLUME II. NO. 357.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1837.

vited by Capt. Hurd into his cabin and two of the vol-unteers were invited by the Ward Room officers to share their fare. He also speaks of "begging at the cannon's mouth such articles as he confesses were cannon's mouth such articles as he confesses were needed." It appears rather a singular expression, begging at the cannon's mouth, but I suppose the writer knows no better. We boarded some vessels and from one obtained some paint, from another a topmast, (having carried away ours a few days before) all of which were promptly paid for by the agent in New Orleans, and not a gun was fired except in exercising or firing at a target, which was frequently done.—
There was no occasion to fire guns to bring ressels to for every one we saw we could easily overhaul.

There was no occasion to fire guns to bring ressels to, for every one we saw we could easily overhaul.

As to Commodore Hawkins appointing another commander to the Brutus, that is a most infamous lie. He had no authority or orders for any thing of the kind, nor any disposition to do so even if he had.

In every act of Capt. Hurd's, that of going to New York, &c. he has been justified by his government, to whom only he is amenable. I know not, nor do I care, how far they may have been humbugged by Capt. Hitchcock, but it is not reasonable to suppose Capt. Hurd would allow a parcel of grog shop bullies to overturn the discipline of his vessel.

By publishing this letter and making what remarks you may think proper, you will much oblige Respectfully, your obd't serv't.

S. M. HITCHCOCK, Jr. 1st Lieut. Schr. Brutus.

1st Lieut. Schr. Brutus.

ITHICA, April 23, 1837.

We clodhoppers of the country, although we regret the misfortunes of our fellow citizens on the sea board, are often amused by the reasons assigned as the cause of the present distress, by your knowing ones of the editorial corps, and others. In England it is ascribed to the long credits given to our merchants, in New Orleans to rash speculation—in Alabama, to the internal control of the internal control of the imprudence of the planters in purchasing too ma-

ny negroes—and by some of your learned editors, to
the removal of the deposites and the specie circular.

We cool and considerate people of the country believe it is to be attributed to various causes—to a redundancy and contraction of the circulating medium -to excessive importation-to rash, nay, insane, speculations in real estate, and in our staple commospeculations in real estate, and in our staple commodities—to the increase of luxury, and to the unexampled extravagance in dress and in the style of living, now common throughout the country. When a beautiful lady cannot be "trigged" with less than a couple of thousand dollars suitably for a promenade in Broadway—and a merchant of yesterday must emulate a prince in his style of living, and for that purlate a prince in his style of living, and for that pur-pose expend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars annually—and when with a capital of twenty thousand dollars he must do a basiness to the amount of a million, numerous failures must occur, and much distress

Luxury, sir, is hurrying the nation to the brink of rain, and unless we are arrested in our thoughtless, foolish and pernicious career, general corruption and depravation of morals must be the inevitable consequence. If, therefore, the present dist ess shall prove the means of awakening the people from their delusion, and shall restore them to their senses, and cause them to live and act as becomes republicans, it will prove the greatest of blessings instead of an evil. will prove the greatest of blessings instead of an evil. The reform, to be general, must commence in our cities, and it must begin with your ladies. I know many of them—they are not only beautiful but have excellent hearts, and love of country sufficiently ardent to make any reasonable sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. Will they not then consent to take the

lead in the glorous work?

If they will, they will receive the admiration and obtain the lasting gratitude of their countrymen, and prevent the speedy downfall of one of the most selen-did republics the wor'd has produced. They will—I know they will, if they can only be brought to reflect seriously on the dreadful consequences of our present mad career—and let them remember their "beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," and throw aside the trappings of the harem, and the decorations of slaves, as beneath the dignity and notice of the daughters of freemen.

Agricola.

Julia Ann S- the Suicide.

Woman's heart when pure and unsophisticated when unpractised in the mazy windings of man's heart, is unsuspecting and confiding, it yields itself unhesitatingly in all its fervor and purity to the dominion of that maning and engrossing passion. that it is yielding itself a victim to man's passion and perfidy. Strength of mind, strength of principle, ing influence of max's endearments and protestations. And oh, what sorrow on earth can equal in intensity that which bursts on the heart of woman, when sh finds herself betrayed, an outcast from her destroyers heart, and the object of his foul suspicion and con-tempt. Alas! such has too often been the fate of the wisest, the fairest and the best. In the course of my travels in a beautiful part of Virginia, I became acquainted with a lovely, intellectual and virtuous female whose sedate and quiet manners, were occasioned by her mental sufferings, for the fear of her lovers nconstancy and desertion had taken fast possession of her soul, and almost undermined the seat of reafor Julia was an object worthy of the purest most devoted love of the human heart. One evening, ever sacred to remembrance, while taking my customary, though solitary ramble, and indulging in one of my absorbing reveries, I discovered, Julia and her lover Edmund G -n, seated side by side, engaged in ap-parently distressing conversation, for the tears, the bitter tears of ageny, were coursing with her agon-ized and pallid face. I stood near, wigh unperceived, and heard her say in broken accents, which bespoke a broken heart. Edmund, oh, how cruel to deceive me thus, and will you, can you be so base, as to abannizing consciousness of my own shame, and the scoffs and the sneers of the unpitying world. Oh, is there a spark of humanity unextinguished in your bosom, have you no pity for the wretched being, whom you have loved, betrayed and condemned to irretrievable ruin and misery. He turned from her with a satirical and triumphant smile. She continued, ungrateful, unfeeling man, to you I have resigned peace, honor, and happiness, hear me. I have made a resolution and no power on earth can make me sever from it. Too long have I endured these agonies, these tortures,—too long your contempt and neglect. I should never have survived your love. No Edmund, dear even now, here is an antidete to the ills sand sorrows of mortality. She drew from her waiste a small stilletto, and waved it triumphantly in the air. Resolution imparted a stern vivacity to her unquailing eye, as she gazed upon the instrument which was to send her suffering spirit, unbidden and unpardoned into that viewless, boundless eternity, "whence no traveller ever returns."

We simultaneously rushed forward, but alas! we were too late, the fatal steel had entered her heart, and as we caught her, she gazed in Edmund's face and nurmured in broken and almost inaudable accents, Edmund dearest, a last kiss." A melancholy proof that the predominent passion was strong even in death. As we withdrew the dagger from her heart, whither it had been burned to the hilt, the life-blo flowed in crims in streams, and her sweet spirit fled, whence? alas none can tell. Edmond fled, for he could say nought in exculpation of his guilt, but wherever he goes the goading relentless sting of conscience must parse him, and to blunt its agonising torture, he will probably plunge yet deeper in the vortex of dissipation and guilt. But vengeance will yet overtake him, the merciless wrath of an offended God he cannot elude.

Let the eye of pity drop a sympathetic tear over Let the eye of pity drop a sympathetic tear over our hapless heroine's antimely fate, and heave a bitter sigh over her recapitulated sufferings. Beneath the "dark cyprus, the only constant mourner oder the dead" repose the mortal remains of the intelligent, the lovely, the deluded Julia S.—

A neat tombstone with the following simple inscription marks the place of her repose.

Sacred to the memory of Julia Ann S.—who de-

parted this life Sept. 11th, 183-aged 19 years 11 months. Her life began in peace but closed in wee.

Revolutionary Reminiscences.
On throwing the tea overgoard in Botton harbon.—John Wyeth, one of the individuals concerned

in the transaction, gives the following account of it.

I labored, as a journeyman blacksmith with Western & Gridley, blacksmiths by trade, and Baptists by profession—Western, at the time, was neutral, but afterwards became a Tory. Our numbers were between 28 and 30. Of my associates, fonly remember the names of Frothingham, Mead, Martin, and Grant. We were met together one evening, talking over the tyranny of the British government, such as the heavy duties, shutting up the port of Boston, the murdering of Mr. Gray's family, sending people to England for trial, and sundry other acts of oppression

Our indignation was increased by having heard of Our indignation was increased by having heard of the arrival of tea-ships at the time. We agreed, that if the tea was landed, the people could not stand the temptation, and would certainly buy it. We came to a sudden determination, to make sure work of it, by throwing it all overboard. We first talked of firing the ships, but we feared, the fire would communicate to the town. We then proposed sinking them, but wedropped this project, through fear that we should alarm the town, before we could get through with it. We had observed, that very few persons remained on We had observed, that very few persons remained on board the ships, and we finally concluded that we could take possession of them, and discharge the tea into the harbor, without danger or opposition. The greatest objection to our plan was, that it would

take such a length of time to carry it through and render us more liable to detection. We agreed one and all, that we would go on, at the risk of our lives. We proceeded to contrive the mode of accomplishing our business. One of the ships laid at Hancock's wharf, and the others a few paces out in the stream, with their warps made fast to the same wharf. A brigade of British soldiers was encamped on the com-mon, less than a mile from the wharf. We agreed in order as much as we might, to wear ragged clothes,

and disfigure ourselves as much as possible.

We concluded to meet at an old building at the head

We concluded to meet at an old building at the head of the wharf and to fall in one after another, as if by accident, so as not to excite suspicion. After having pledged our honor, that we would not reveal our secret, we separated.

At the appointed time, we all met according to agreement. We were dressed to resemble Indians, as much as possible. We had smeared our faces with grease, and soot or lamp-black. We should not have known each other except by our voices, and we surely resembled, deals from the hettomless pit rather. ly resembled devils from the bottomless pit, rather than men. We placed one sentry at the head of the wharf, one in the middle, and one on the brow of each ship, as we took possession. We then proceeded rapidly to business. We bearded the ship which was moored by the wharf, and the leader of our company in a stern and resolute maner ordered the captain and crew to open the hatchways, and hand us the hoisting

tackle and repes.
The captain asked us what we intended to do? The leader told him that we were going to unlead the ships of the tea, and ordered him and the crew below, assuring him, that if they obeyed, no harm was intended them. They instantly obeyed, without nurmurs or threats. Some of our number jamped into the hold, and passed the chests to the tackle. As they were hoisted on deck, others knocked them open with axes, and others raised them to the railing, and dis-charging their contents overboard. All that were not needed for discharging the tea from this ship, went on board the others, and wrapt them into the wharf, where the same ceremonies were repeated, as at the

We stirred briskly in the business, from the moment we left our dressing room. We were merry in an under tone, at the idea of making so large a cup of tea for the fishes, but were as still as the case would admit. No more words were used, than what were

Our most intimate acquaintances among the spectators, had not the least knowledge of us. I never labored harder in my life; and we were so expeditious, that though it was late in the evening, when we began, we had discharged the whole three cargoes

before morning dawn.

While we were unloading, the people collected in great numbers about the wharf, to see what was going on. They crowded about us, so as to be much in our way. We paid no attention to them, nor did they say any thing to us. They evidently wished us success; for none of them gaveany information against Our sentries, were not armed, and could not stop any who insisted on passing. If we had been able, it they might have complained of us to the civil authorities. I believe our object in stationing the sentries, was to communicate information, in case we were likely to be detected by the civil or military power They were patricularly charged to give us notice, in case any known Tory came down to the wharf. Bu our main dependance was on the general good will

It may be supposed that there was much talk about this business the next morning. The teries, civil, military, and spies, made a great fuss, and called the business divers hard names. Proclamations and rewards, to procure detection were all to no purpose.— We pretended to be as zealous, to find out the perpe trators, as the rest. We often talked with the tories about it. We were all so close and loyal, that the whole affair remained in Egyptian darkness. We used sometimes afterwards to meet and talk the affair over, never failing to end by drinking—"The hearty boys of America forever!"—Flint's Quarterly R

"Handy Andy," and the Soda Water.

The first time Andy was admitted into the myste ries of the dining room, great was his wonder. butler took him in to give tions, and Andy was so lost in admiration at the sight of the assembled glass and pla e, that he stood with his mouth and eyes wide open and scarcely heard a word that was said to him. After the head man had been dinning his instructions into him for some time, he said he might go until his attendance was required. But Andy moved not—he stood with his eyes fixed by a sort of fascination on some object that seemed to rivet them with the same unaccountable offuence that the snake exercises over its victim.

What are you looking at?" said the butler. "Them things, sir," said Andy, pointing to so

Is it the forks?" said the butler.

"Oh, no, sir-I knew what forks is very well; but never seen them things afore.

"What things do you mean?"
"These things, sir," said Andy, taking up one of the silver forks, and turning it round and round in his hand in utter astonishment while the butler grinned at his ignorance, and enjoyed his own superior know

Well," said Andy, after a long pause, "the devil be from me if ever I seen silver spoons split that way

The butler laughed a horse laugh, and made a s anding joke of Andy's split spoon, but time and ex-perience made Andy less impressed with wonder at the show of plate and glass, and the split spoons be-came familiar as household words to him; yet still there were things in the duties of table attendance be yend Andy's comprehension—he used to hand cold plates for fish, and hot plates for jelly, &c. But, "one day," as Zanga says—one day he was thrown off his centre in a very remarkable degree by a bottle of so-

da water.

It was when that combustible was first introduced into Ireland as a dinner beverage, that the occurence took place, and Andy had the luck to be the person to whom a gentleman applied for soda water.
"Sir?" said Andy.

"Sir ?" said Andy.
"Soda water," said the guest, in that subdued tone in which people are apt to name their wants at a din

Andy went to the botler. " Mr. Morgan, there's "Let me alone, will you?" said Mr. Morgan.

Andy manouvred round him gain essayed to be heard.
'Mr. Morgan!"

"Don't you see I'm as busy a

I dunna ken what he wants." "Well, go and ax him," said Mr. Andy went off as he was bidden, the thirsty gentleman's chair, with

"Well!" said the gentleman. "I beg your pardon, sir; but want

Soda water."

"Soda water; but perhaps you hat "Oh, there's plenty in the house,"

The gentleman laughed, and s fashion was not understood in the nd-"Never mind."
But Andy was too anxious to p

fied, and again applied to Mr. Mos "Sir!" said he—"Bad luck to

me alone? "There's a gentleman wants wather."
"Some what?"

"Soap and wather, sir."
"Divil sweep!—soda wather you ma under the sideboard."

"Is it in the can, sir!"
"The curse of Crum'll on you!—in a
"Is this it, sir?" said Andy, produci

"No! bad cess to you!—the little bot "Is it the little bottles with no bottom "I wish you wor in the bottom of the Mr. Morgan, who was fuming and puffic bing down his face with a napkin, as he w. to all quarters of the room; or as Andy sak sing his activity, that he was like bad luck-

There they are!" said Morgan at last. "Oh! them bottles that won't stand," said Andy—sure them's what I said, with no bottoms to them. How'l I open it-it's tied down?"

"Cut the cord, you feel!"
Andy did as he was desired; and he happened at the time to hold the bottle of soda water on a level with the candles that shed light over the festive board from a large silver branch, and the moment he made the incision, bang went the bottle of soda, knocking out two of the lights with the projected cork, which performed its parabola the length of the room, struck the squire himself in the eye at the foot of the table, while the hosters at the head had a cold bath down the back. Andy, when he saw the soda water jump-ing out of the bottle, held it from him at arm's length; every fiz it made exclarming, Ow!—ow!—ow! and, at last, when the bettle was empty, he roared out, "Oh, Lord! it's all gone!"

Great was the commotion; few could resist laugh-

ng except the ladies, who all looked at their gowns, not liking the mixture of satin and soda water. The ex-tinguished candles were re-lighted; the squire got his eye open again,—and, the next time he perceived the butler sufficiently near to speak to him, he said, in a low and hurried tone of deep anger, with a knit brow, "send that fellow out of the room!" but, within the same instant, resumed the former smile, that beamed on all around as if nothing had happened.

Andy was expelled the salte a manger in disgrace, and for days kept out of his master's and mistress's way; in the mean time the butler made a good story of the thing in the servants' hall; and when he held up Andy's ignorance to ridicule, by telling how he asked or "soap and water," Andy was given the name of 'Suds," and was called by no other.

BANGOR AND LOWER STILL WATER

company is cities, to was aps and tract of lumber land &c. &c. down in Mane.

Sixtentis of this stock has been bought by the "North American Lumber Company." a mammoth concern of \$2,000,000 of dollars Capital, boarded in Wall street and is part of their Capital Stock. There will be no difficulty in showing that the above can be had at a bargain—apply to.

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BLINDS—The subscriber respectfully informs the admirers of the fine arts, that he has just received for sale, transparent

A BLINDS—The subscriber respectfully informs the admirers of the fine arts, that he has just received for sale, transparent binds of a q ality and hearify heretofore unknown. The materials

binds of a quity and leavity heretofore unknown. The materials of which they are made being as clear as glass, all passing objects can be easily discerned from the resm. but stift, those from the outside cannot see fine the room. Netther have they the superasant side cannot see fine the room. Netther have they the superasant side cannot see fine the room with the same perfection as they may be seen in France or I'a'y. Any orders can be executed after the latest fash one, being in use in those contress, and in the most modern styles of the smerican Plastic Ornaments.

These Blinds are particularly adapted to part rs and sitting rooms in new but houses, of the city and country.

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CHANGE'S White English CROWN GLASS: Do. do. of POUELE THICKNESS, of allisizes, from 6 by 4 to 2t by 18 inches.
PRENCH GLASS, uf superior color and quality, from 7 by 9 to
6 by 4 to the bes. by 40 makes.
Patent Swivel diamonds, with NEW sparks, at market prices.

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A CAR D. JAS. A. E. L'AMOUREUX & CO., having suacceed of B. Lewis FRUCHTWANGER in his store, Na. 277 Broadway, will continue to famish the public with the articles usually supplied by him. and hope, by their efforts, to secure a continuance of it patronage.

Swedish Leceles, Diamond Cement, Prussian Cement, for filling decay et teeth, Circhory, the liner Chemical preparations, Magneria Lozenges, Cough Lozenges, &c. &c., constantly on band, and for sale on the most re-sonable terms, wholesale and retail, 420-45.

Hair, either brown or jet black.

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70 Chymber at. - Please to take notice that this office has bloog established, and that most excellent servants are to be hat the stortest notice. Those who who are in want of good serva should appl. immediately. No. 79 is just at the corner of Br.

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CIVETHOUSANDLABORERS WANTED Fire thousand men are wanted to labor on the public works the State of Indiana, to whom constant employment will be wen for ten years at liberal wages. By order of the Board of Internal Incrementary

By order of the Board of Internal Inspresements
Indianapol's, Feb. 1, 1837.
For further on ticulars relative to the above, apply to
RAWSON & MCMERSAY, our Pine and South st. N. Y.
Arrangements can be used here for passage through the whole
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Apply at 717 Greenwich st.

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TO THE LADIES.
T. MORGAN.

Begs leave to info m the Ladies of New York and its vicinity, that he has just re-cived, per recent arrivals, the most choice and elegant assortment of goods ever offered in this city.
Elegant Printed Muskins of the most novel slesgins
Printed Lawns and Ckallis.
40 Victoria Dresses, at 86 25 the Dress, of to yils, among which is new of the Real Imperial Blue Black Washing Sifks at 8 shilling per yard, nevero leaved in the city under to shillings.
Rithera in endless variety.
A full and choice assortment of rich, feored and plain silks and satios.

A toll and content as a state of the state of the state of the state of Gibson's colorated basic process. I case of Gibson's colorated bash Linens. I cartons of embraideries.

Drapery musliss is every style, together with a large assortment of French calicoes and domestic goods boo more rous to sacration, at the lowest price asked and to abatement.

T, MORGAN, 1254 Chatham at.

Visiting and Store Cards Persons furnishing their four Copper Plates, can have then prated on the most ap, roved to shiocable style of cards.

pr. ated on the most ap, roved fashioeable style of cards.

THE LATEST FASHIONS RECEIVED,
And an isvoice of superior Hannel ed Cards, expressly for Visiting
Cards, which for brilliancy of polish cannot be excelled
Merchant's and Store keepers surpaced with Cards, either Copper
plate it Letter press, at a few hours notice. Cards at
Home and for Private Parties, &c.
Specimen's to be seen, and all orders promptly executed at
VALENTINE'S
ENGRAVING, PRINTING, AND FASHIONABLE VISITING
AND STORE CARD ESTAPLISHMENT,
50 John street, corner of William. 334 tm

AND STORE CARD ESTAPLISHMENT.

50 John street, corner of William.

Paper Box Bazaar.

GEORGE PEUSCHER.

NO. 121 FULTOX STREET, TRAEE DOORS FROM NASSAU, Masufactures, and keeps co-straitly so hand for saic. Plain and Fancy Paper Boxes of every description, size and style, for the following times of business:—

A. Dry goods, Sikks, Laces, &c. B. Simes. C. Fancy articles. C. B. Stocks. C. B. Stocks. C. Fancy articles. D. Stocks. C. B. Simes. C. Fancy articles. C. Seweley and perfumery is all their branches. H. Samples for coffice, rice, wheat. &c. J. Matches. K. Fars, especially for multis. L. Musical instruments. M. Dess. apathecary anal stationery. N. Hat cases, hat boxes and hand boxes for Millimary articles.

Orders for any purpose, quantity or quality of paper boxes, received and promptly executed with despatch, at fire lowest prices, to fit at y article prescrited, in the neatest mann r. Merchants setting up new stores can be supplied immediately with good and strong boxes for store use, exactly fitting the stolves of flexing a real decoration of the store.

Cauntry merchants will find every accommodation in regard of obstatume boxes of any description, and shipping them to all parts of a merica, at the shortest notice.

In the mean time be given notice that he rightify imports from Germany (his native country) real sensure Colorne Water, of which he has just received a large quantity for wholesale, seperitor to any article in the present murket. Alsa, a most splendid assortment of German patterns for samplers and embrouderies, of every description, for retaining; seg it b xes, pocket books, and ladies' notice books, decorated with needle work, in so rich and handsome a style as they new received a barbonage, and trusts by unwearied pains to ment a continuance of the same.

He as o informs his friends and the public, that he has been awarded a diploma from the last American Fair, held October, 1808, at Niblo's Garlien, New York, for a specimen of paper boxes, they being considered the mast sea-signal and spl

they being considered the most substantial and a lendid article is the line ever offered to the impection of the public.

AS Im

CIRCULAR.

THE COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN on behalf of the TALORESSES AND SEA MSTRESSES of this city inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the Store at the corner of White street and Broadteny, next door to William. B. Astore, Seq., which is now open, and will continue until the intended Estab ishment for their use is ready, with a splendid assortment of French, German, and Friel Linens of the most approved isleach—such as can be warranted; all of which will be sut at cost price, as an indecement for Gentlemen to call and select such a quality as may suit, and give employment to those who are at present without proper means of support.

The Committee have the pleasure to inform all their friends, that they can have all their articles of Wearing Apparel masks at this Establishment in the mentest and best sansare, except Conts, which will not be a tempted. Every other article of Dress will be supplied at a net saving of 25 per cent.

Linen, Muslin, Vestings, Cassimeres, Coties, and all varieties of articles suitable for Summer Clothing, either for Gentlemen or Boys, may be had at this Store.

None but the best of Cutters will be employed.

Gentlemen can either purchase the materials at the store at cost prices, or purchase the material elsewhere, and have them made up at this Establishment.

The price of Cutting Pantaloons.

25 cents
Do. de, Vindt.

The since of every article will be marked in figures, in order that

for sale.

The orice of every article will be marked in figures, in order the all may be treated the same, whether judges or not—all that will be necessary will be to provide the nuttern the article is to be made by. Gentlemen can have their clothes moused by leaving them in the morning, and calling for from in the afternion.

Families can abtain scarnatresses to work at their bouses, by ap-

Families can chiain seamstresses to work at their receiving plying as above.

By patronsing this Establishment, gentlemen will make a very considerable caving in their exponenture, and give employment to eight or ten thousand good industrious females, and provent because the painful appeal they have been inconsistated to make to the been mind of this great and good city.

On behalf of the Committee,

ELIAS FOUNTAIN.

Arret.—The subscriber is now opening a fresh assortment of candy, which he will sail, wholese a and retail, at the lowes market prices. Persons wishing to buy to sell attain will find a decided y to the r sava tage to call. Goods will be packed an sent to any part of the country.

H. GREGORY.